

**THE CHURCH.**  
BY J. M. BURN.  
Author of "The Church," "The Church," etc.  
The gray church rose on the hill and  
climbed  
Aloft, stone by stone, and I stood on it,  
And saw new o'er the sea of human life  
To that far Port which, like the setting  
sun,  
Swam in the sea. Then waters van-  
ished  
Vanished east and west, vanished all  
But the far zenith, and the rising pile  
Beneath, and swift electric sparks start-  
ed  
Between the two. And the climbing  
temple  
Said to God, "I come to Thee, O Most  
High;  
Come, peacefully, but bring with me the  
thoughts  
Of men, their Sabbaths, and their costly  
selves."  
And God said, "Come—and bring My  
little ones,  
My gray-haired sires and mothers, all My  
rich  
And poorest, and sheep without a shep-  
ard,  
From rough hillside and from vale. Let  
them climb  
By the strong ladder of thy rugged rocks  
And graded buttresses and taper tower,  
Into the skies which thou dost pierce  
for them.  
Nor let them fear the dizzy thoroughfare.  
Ours every rocky spur and ledge and  
slope,  
Shall stand My Angels with their help-  
ing hands;  
And so, Sabbath by Sabbath, age by age,  
The ascent of souls shall pass securely up  
The stormy steep into My Best Tem-  
ple."

## After Dinner.

To learn the value of money—Try to bor-  
row it.  
What fruit does a newly married couple  
most remember? A green pair.  
A young man at a music party being  
told to "sing out the old song," brought  
out his mother in law.  
A young man that boasted that he could  
marry any girl he pleased, found that he  
couldn't please any.

"What was you brought up on?" asked  
a rough Western Judge of a lean and lank  
culprit. "Brought up on a charge of va-  
grancy, I believe, your honor."

A fashionable young lady dropped one of  
her false eyebrows in a church pew, and  
badly frightened a young man next to her,  
who thought it was his mustache.  
It is always well to bear all ordinary  
troubles with composure, but when a man's  
supply of false eyebrows is nearly used up,  
that is a different matter.

"Where shall I put this paper so as to be  
sure of finding it to-morrow?" inquired  
Mary Jones of her brother. "On the look-  
ing glass," was her brother's reply.

In one of the suburban schools a school  
inspector gave out the word "peller" to  
a class for spelling. It was a poser to all  
it reached the foot of the class, when a  
curly headed little fellow spelled it cor-  
rectly, but when asked to define it, he  
shouted, "more salt!"

"Did you ever go to a military ball?"  
asked a flippant maid of an old veteran.  
"No, my dear," growled the old soldier; "I  
once had a military ball come to me that  
took my leg off."

A parish schoolmaster put the question  
to the scholars, "what is nothing?" an  
urchin whose proclivities for earning pen-  
nies were well known among his school-  
fellows, got up and replied, "It's when a  
man asks ye to hold him home and just says  
thank ye."

"Unless you give me aid," said a beggar  
to a benevolent lady, "I am afraid I shall  
have to resort to something which I great-  
ly dislike to do." The lady handed him a  
dollar, and compassionately asked, "what  
is it poor man that has saved you from?"  
"Work," was the mournful answer.

## Housewifery.

If we wish to cook meat in such a way  
as to preserve the maximum of nutriment  
in the most digestible form, we should  
place it in large pieces in boiling water,  
and keep it there for five minutes. The  
high temperature coagulates the albumen  
at the surface of the meat, traps up its  
juices and thereby prevents the juices from  
escaping. After this boiling for five min-  
utes, add cold water to reduce the heat to  
about 100 degrees F., and keep it at that  
temperature until the meat is sufficiently  
cooked. It will then be found to be ten-  
der, juicy, savory and nutritious. Salted  
meat, intended to be eaten cold, should be  
allowed to cool in the water in which it  
has been boiled.

**ROASTING MEATS.**  
In roasting meat, as in boiling it, the  
first object should be to coagulate the al-  
bumen at the surface, in order to prevent  
the escape of the juices. The meat should  
at first be placed close to the fire, keep  
there for ten or fifteen minutes, and then  
withdraw it to a greater distance from the  
heat. If cooked in the oven of a stove or  
range, the oven should be very hot when  
the meat is first put into it, kept at the  
same heat for a short time, then cooled  
down partially by opening the door or  
checking the fire, and the roasting then  
should be allowed to go on very slowly,  
so that the inner parts may be thoroughly  
done. The loss of weight (mostly water  
and fat) is nearly one-half more in roast-  
ing than in boiling. Roast meat has the  
richer flavor, because certain aromatic  
principles are developed by this mode of  
cooking. The occasional "basting" of  
fowl over the surface of the meat helps to  
stop up the pores and check the escape of  
the fat. Roasted meat is not so well suited  
for invalids and dyspeptics as boiled  
meat, since it is apt to contain acid sub-  
stances formed out of the highly heated fat.

**BROILING AND FRYING MEATS.**  
Broiling is a species of roasting, but it  
ordinarily produces a somewhat more di-  
gestible food for the dyspeptic. Frying is  
the worst possible mode of cooking meat,  
especially for persons whose digestive pow-  
ers are not vigorous, as it almost invari-  
ably develops a very acid substance known  
as acrolein, and sundry fatty acids that are  
nearly as poisonous.

Dorf patents the use of the following  
mixture for the destruction of bugs, fleas,  
ants, and their eggs: Bismuth of  
cerium eighty parts; petroleum essence  
twenty parts. The liquid is to be applied  
to furniture with a brush.

## Agricultural.

## POTATO PLANTING.

To test the difference in yield between  
planting in drills or in hills, I planted six  
rows across the field three and a half feet  
apart, and hills two feet nine inches in the  
row, and by the side of them six rows in  
drills, with seed once in twenty inches, and  
rows about the same as the other. The  
yield by weight proved to be two  
half bushels, or twelve and a half bushels  
to the acre in favor of the drills, although  
they had been damaged some by the horse  
having to turn round on them when culti-  
vating those in hills. A former year I had  
thirty bushels to the acre more in favor of  
the drill planting. This experiment was  
with the Early Rose. *Rural Home.*

## COST OF MAKING POTATOES.

The following is the cost of producing  
my crop of potatoes for the past season. I  
estimate the labor at one dollar a day for a  
good man—what I have to pay—and his  
board at twenty-five cents in addition:  
Breaking up 1 acre, (4 horses and 2 men) \$3.50  
Harrowing and leveling 1 acre, 2 men 1.00  
24 loads dung, at \$1 a horse wagon load, 4.00  
1 of cost charged to potatoes 4.00  
Cost of getting up from hills into drills and  
dropping in hills 10 inches apart, 4.00  
Charged to potatoes 4.00  
Interest on land, one year, at 5 per cent 1.50  
8 bushels seed at 50 cents 4.00  
Cutting and dropping seed 1 day 3.37  
Overing with hand hoe 2 days 3.00  
12 bushels partially trenched sash at 12 1/2 1.50  
Digging and storing 7 days work 9.90  
Use of team, hauling 1/2 acre, at 15¢ 4.00  
Total 48.12  
On this acre I dug 180 bushels of Early  
rose potatoes, which consequently cost  
thirty cents a bushel and a fraction over.  
Another piece adjoining, planted with  
the O. no potato, treated and cultivated  
the same, no appreciable difference in the  
cost, per bushel, yielding at the rate of 920  
bushels per acre—being produced to a frac-  
tion less than twenty-two cents a bushel. I  
do not send you this, supposing it to be a  
great crop worth boasting of, but merely to  
give readers an idea of the cash cost per  
bushel, of raising a medium crop in this  
locality.—*Correspondent Boston Cultivator.*

## TALENT AND FORCE.

Lord Derby is a recent address to the  
students of Liverpool College, touched  
upon a topic which our modern methods  
of culture and life are apt to leave out of  
sight. "Talent," he said, "is but the edge  
of the knife, which makes it penetrate  
easily, but whether it penetrates easily de-  
pends upon the force applied to it. It is  
to tell you that in my belief that particu-  
lar quality of intellectual quickness  
and sharpness is by no means the first  
qualification for a successful career, many  
people would consider, in these days of  
competitive examinations, that I was wil-  
fully indulging in paradox. But I believe  
it is the truth."

If Lord Derby is right, the popular esti-  
mate of intellectual ability is wrong, for  
the pre-eminence to cleverness. It is, however,  
a fact that to-day the plodding nations  
rule the world. As between the races of  
Northern and Southern Europe, the latter  
are the quicker, but the former are domi-  
nant. The Germans, whom it was the cus-  
tom in the 19th century to ridicule as a  
phlegmatic and barbarous people, have  
come to the front of modern civilization.  
As between the American and the English-  
man, the American is the quicker, but the  
Englishman, it is claimed, and we think  
truly, has the greater capacity for sustain-  
ed intellectual exertion. Whether this is  
owing to climate or to a stronger muscular  
force, we do not pretend to determine. All  
after he has retired from business. More  
devoted years to art before he became an  
inventor. These men acquired new facul-  
ties and did the work that most distin-  
guishes them in their later years. The ex-  
planation would seem to be that they had  
the quality of force, which keeps the in-  
tellectual machinery constantly at work.  
Ladies, whatever talent they possessed  
that without which all talent is value-  
less—endurance, and persistence, but  
another name for an infinite patience.

It may be a question whether our systems  
of education have not tended to develop  
superficial talent rather than real ability,  
which is the more forceful talent. Per-  
haps the difficulty is chiefly in the impat-  
ience of our young men, who wish as quick-  
ly as possible to be done with the processes  
of preparation for life. We are changing  
for the better, but slowly. The ready  
speaker, who is ready because he is super-  
ficial, is still preferred to the man who real-  
ly knows. The one conspicuous fact in  
our civil life is the very small ability of the  
men who control affairs. What crude  
theories of finance are expounded in Con-  
gress. What clumsy methods of taxation  
are practiced. What flimsy ideas are pre-  
sented with regard to currency. How little  
clear, dry light there is where light is most  
wanted. It all comes of our failing of mak-  
ing a sufficient allowance for the strength of  
the contentment of the men who are ready  
with their readiness as though it were the all in  
all.

"Genius," quotes Lord Derby, "consists  
in an enormous capacity for taking  
trouble." As we may vary the expression,  
Genius is a divine patience. It is a very  
much like the highest faith, which trusts  
in Providence, and then works with as  
much energy as if there were no Providence.  
He who can add a steady force to  
whatever talent God has given him will  
come to the front in this world. Fortune  
may be fortuitous, but he will wrest suc-  
cess from fortune. The young man has  
steadily found out life's secret who replied  
to a disparaging remark, "But I can plod."

The death of Bishop Armistead of Wis-  
consin has made a vacancy in the Bishop-  
ric of the Episcopal Church in that State.  
As an exciting canvass has been going on  
and on Thursday last an election resulted in  
the choice of Dr. De Koven by one majority  
in the clerical vote, but this was nullified  
by the vote of the laity against him.

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DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MECHANIC STREET.  
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Stock in the State.

Your particular attention is called to the elegant cut and beautiful finish of  
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tion has been made in every department of this popular establishment. Never in the history  
of the Clothing Trade has there been such a fine opportunity presented.  
Attention is called to the fact that all goods have been marked with a price without regard to  
cost valuation or former prices. Read our Price List:  
Heavy Business Suits, complete, \$10. Fine Paid Cassimere Suits, \$15 and \$20. English  
Coatings—Double-breasted Coat and Vest (extra finish), \$25. Blue Diagonal Double-breasted  
Coat and Vest, \$15. Fine Black Dress Suit, \$17.50. Heavy Business Pants, \$2.50.  
All the best Styles of Cassimere Pants in the Market, \$4.50 and \$5. Oxford Silk Mixed  
Pants, \$3. Blue Chinchilla Post-Jackets, woolen lined, \$7.  
OVERCOATS—Chinchilla Overcoat, \$7 to \$11. Brown, Olive, Blue and Drab Mel-  
ton, \$12. Black Blue, Brown, Equinox, Beaver, \$15 to \$18. Fine Grades of Castor and  
Imported Fur Revers, \$16, \$18 and \$20.  
You will bear in mind we manufacture all our own Goods, and for Suits, Coat, Make and  
Finish equal to Custom work at one-half the charges.  
Thankful for the encouragement we are constantly receiving on all sides, we are deter-  
mined to space no pains to make our store The Grand Centre of the Clothing Business  
of Newark.

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Nov 15.  
W. Q. WHITNEY, Principal

## Boats and Shoes.

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If the Ladies, Misses and Children of Bloom-  
field, Montclair and vicinity desire a comfortable  
and lasting shoe, they are invited to call and ex-  
amine the stock of B. IRVIN, 779 Broad Street.  
No keeps for sale the shoes manufactured by  
HAMILTON PRATT & CO. of New York  
and which are now all the rage in Newark, New  
York, Philadelphia, Boston and the chief cities  
in the United States and Canada.

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IRVIN has enlarged his Store to accommodate  
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Remember the number—779 Broad  
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March 1-15.

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## THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.

## Exposition Universelle.

PARIS, 1867.



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The Popular Shoe Dealer, 685 BROAD ST.,  
Feb. 22, 1871. NEWARK.

## GO TO

**CRAWLEY & STRYKER'S,**

489 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.

Next door to A. Grant, Jr. & Co's Dry Good  
Store, and examine their large stock of Boots  
and Shoes, suited to the Spring trade, from the  
finest and cheapest. All styles and qualities,  
cheap as the cheapest.

**SHOW OF THE BIG BOOT.**

April 19—

**WARD—MUNSON'S** Fine Sewed Shoes—

Awarded the First Premium over all com-  
petitors at the New York Fair, 1867. This  
work is superior to Burt's, and sold at much  
less price. A full line of these celebrated goods  
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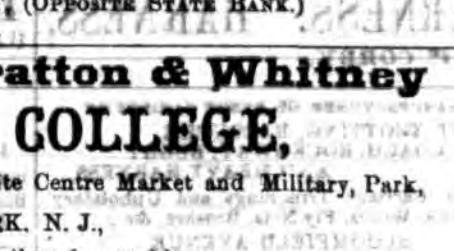
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